WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895:

VOLUME XLIII-NUMBER 292.

CLOSED AT LAST

The Great Go-as-you-Please Silver Debate at Chicago.

THE CLOSING SPEECHES DELIVERED

And the Respective Champions Resting With Their Laurels,

MR HORR'S SOUND MONEY LOGIC

Against "Coin" Harvey's Platitudes and Theories Kept up to the End. The Former Shows How the Inflation of the Currency by Cutting Values in Two Would Bring Disaster to the Millions in the Working Classes, and Only Benefit the Twenty Thousand Silver Operators and Miners-The Silver Product Less Than the Product of the American

Chicago, July 29.-The last day of the Horr-Harvey debate opened this afternoon. The day's attack was directed at the question of the feasibility of independent action by the United States for the remonetization of silver and its free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, regardless of the acts of other nations, Mr. Harvey arguing for such action, Mr. Horr against it.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Horr with a statement that the figures for the prices of corn, referred to by Mr. Harvey on a former day, showed that the fluctuations of a series of years and demand, and showed that silver legislation had nothing to do with the matter. The fact was that it was im-possible to show that the silver legisla-tion had affected the silver legislahad been normal ones in view of supply on had affected the price of agricultur-

al products.

Mr. Harvey's figures, Mr. Horr de clared, were made up from English and not American prices. On the subject of city and farm tenancy, Mr. Horr said that Mr. Harvey had quoted only a part of a paragraph. He had said that the tedancy in New York was the highest. The highest of which, in the same para-graph, Berlin was quoted, and it was higher than New York.

Mr. Harvey—New York will equal it

Mr. Horr, continuing, said that the

Mr. Horr, continuing, said that the question at issue was not one of city, but one of farm tenancy. This tenancy, Mr. Horr averred, was misquoted by Mr. Harvey. He showed an increase, whereas there was an actual decrease as shown by the census tables. Mr. Harvey had quated this statement in one of his books as coming from Carrell D. his books as coming from Carroll D. Wright. He (Mr. Horr) had written to

Wright. He (Mr. Horr) had written to Mr. wright about it, and be had denied that he had made any such statement. Replying, Mr. Harvey said that he had taken the figures as published and attributed to Mr. Wright. He had asked labor leaders whether it could be relied on and they said it could. Since then he had made direct inquiries, and failing that the quastion was errofinding that the quotation was erro-neous, had erased it from the plates of the book.

Taking up the regular discussion, Mr. Harvey presented a table showing the coinage of gold and silver from 1792 to 1873. He did this to show that gold did not seek the mints of the first fifty years of the nation, and that silver did not from that time till 1873.

from that time till 1873.

Mr. Harver then quoted from his book the total amount of gold and silver in the world and the cubic space they would respectively occupy. He went on to argue that there was not enough gold in the world for coinnge uses, in new of the fact that the amount divert-ed from coinnge for use in the arts had greatly increased within the past two

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Horr, coming down to the ques tion in hand, declared it was usoless to try to fix the relative value of any two substances by legislation. The law of supply and demand stopped in there, and the history of the world's legisla-tion showed that it was impossible to maintain a fixed ratio between the pre

attenting his line of argument, Mr. Continuing his line of argument, Mr. Harvey quoted estimates as to the consumption of gold in the arts and otherwise to the effect that these uses counted, if they did not exceed the production, so that the amount of that metal for coinage was at a standard or decreasing.

Mr. Harvey said that gold was irregulary produced and was hoarded by the lew rich. Silver, on the contrary, when more valuable than gold, was hoarded by the man of the people, thereby con-lering a general benefit. It was for this reason that silver had been a more stable metal in the past than gold. Hesting his argument and referring

Mr. Marvey's statement that the metization of silver would reduce by one-half, Mr. Horr said that the largest part of the debts in alted States were less than one old. The short-time debts were and to reduce them one-half, be to repudlate that one-half. that cheap money could substituted for good money with using the mass of the people who would profit by such a

barrey said that the gold advo leared that debte contracted in could be paid in silver, and the the had stipulated to pay gold have to buy at a premium. This leadout, As soon as silver was sured no man could stipulate for in gold; the demand for gold crease; at the same time the ir silver would increase and differences between the metals Siped out; soon the purchase able to get more in gold for all to sell than now. He de-it was not the stamp on the a gave it value, but the mak

aborers, clarks, stenograph

say employes, domestic ser-corfand ecrob women, skilled acrts, agricultural laborers, uners and the like, in the aggregate

22,735,661 in number. In addition to these he spoke of the pensioners of the government, making a touching reference in doing so, to the empty sleeves of the veterans and the black robed widows, in number, 1,000,000. It was proposed to cut down the ponsion rolls by destroving the value of the money in which they would be paid. If this law were passed their pensions must be doubled or the nation disgraced. In addition to these, 4,781,699 people had

their little savings in savings banks, whom it was proposed to defraud of one half of their little accumulations. HARVEY'S THEORIES.

Referring to the advance in wages of domestic servants, Mr. Harvey said that since the demonstization women had been forced to work for their living be-cause their fathers and brothers were out of work. This had reduced the number of women for domestic service and wages for such service had remained

and wages for such service had remained stiff or advanced.

Taking up his argument, Mr. Harvey said that under free coinage gold would decline, while silver and everything else would advance. It was claimed that if silver was granted free colunge our securities would be thrown over. The rule was that securities were not these was considered. thrown over on advancing prices. Gold was the article to be got rid of, for it alone would decline, he said.

Mr. Harvey asserted that the demands of business in this

of business in this country would ab-sorb all the silver available for colonge. If all of the gold and silver in the world were sent to our mints for colonge it would be to the benefit of the United States and to the injury of the rest of

Mr. Horr said that the savings bank depositors had \$1,712,000,000 on deposit, which it was proposed to cut in two, Building and loan assaciations had 1,725,-000,000 due them. In addition to these

Bailding and loan assaciations had 1,725,000,000 due them. In addition to these
were the trust companies, life insurance
companies and state backs, all of which
were to be allowed to pay in depreclated
money. And the money in the products of every man and women in the
United States was to be halved in value.
All of this for the beneft of the 20,000
silver men. Why, their output was not
worth half as much as the eggs yearly
laid by the hons of the United States
and was about equal in value to the peanut crop. But the worst feature, he
asserted, would be the destraction of all
credit. It would bring about the worst
panic the nation ever aw.
Mr. Harvey, replying, said that thougands of men had been financially
tracked by their ability to keep up their
life insurance payments. He declared
that there was but one worse crime
than that of 1873, and that was that of
the man who claimed that the defenders
of silver meant repudiation.
He thanked Mr. Horr for the illustra-

of silver meant repudiation.

He thanked Mr. Horr for the illustration as to the small amount of silver in the United States. That was the claim of the silver men. There was no danger, but that the demands of business would

absorb.

The trouble, Mr. Horr declared, was that with free silver coinsge, gold would leave the country and our business would be on a basis different from the

would be on a basis different from the rest of the world.

He argued that there was enough gold in the world for the transaction of logitimate business and the output of the mines of the world was large enough to meet the increase of the world's business.

Mr. Harvey declared he was in favor of independent action by this country, because it would right a great wrong; hecause its continuance would injure

because its continuance would injure more; because this nation should be independent of Europe; because we should be free from tribute paying to Great Britain; because our power is sufficient to compel Europe to come to our standard in order to do business with us. International balances were settled by weight anyhow. There was no such thing as international money. Honn's CLOSING.

Mr. Horr, resuming, said that there was no such general lack of prosperity in this country. Why, during the last year these people who Mr. Harvey said were on the verge of starvation had paid over \$3,000,000 for 500,000 bicycles. These were not strictly articles of neces-sity. They were, he said, used some-what for business, but mostly for recre-ation and an artistic view of the human

form diviso.

Mr. Horrthen proceeded to argue in behalf of the single standard of money, saying that stability was its chief merit, and a stable measure could not be maintained with two standards. Why not, he asked, take the ratio of 16 to 1, doubling, as claimed, the value of all property? Why not go back to the standard of Rameses II, 4 to 12? The whole theory was falled by whole theory was faliacious. be intrinsically worth its face

Mr. Harvey said that money could not be classed with weights and meas

Mr. Horrsaid that silver had had its day as the money of final redemption. It would continue, however, to be used as subsidiary money. Gold was the as subsidiary money. Gold was the

Mr. Horr then, turning to Mr. Harvey, said he wanted to reciprocate the courtesy of Mr. Harvey in presenting him (Mr. Horr) with a silver dollar. Mr. Horr said he proposed to present him (Mr. Horr) with a silver dollar, Mr. Horr said he proposed to presunt Mr. Harvey with two coins of two differ-ent metals because Mr. Harvey was a bi-metallist. Mr. Horr then handed over two Chinese coins, one of silver worth twenty ceuts and one of copper, worth one mill, and proceeded to say that the nation which struck these coins had anliver standard. Its laborers were paid \$2 per month; its people did not ride in carriages; its civilization had gone to siece. The silver coin presented him by Mr. Harvey was struck by a progressive nation. It did very well then, but the growth of civilization and commerce had since demanded a worth twenty cents and one of copper and commerce had since demanded a change in the standard. That standard

should be gold. Mr. Horr closed by thanking Mr. Har-Mr. Harregues by described treatment which he had received from his opponent during the discussion.

Mr. Harvey, rising for his closing address, said he accepted the present from Hagh.

dress, said he accepted the present to Mr. Horr of the Chinese coins. He of Mr. Horr of the Chinese coins. jected, however, to the references of Mr. Horr to the sliver coin. The United States was the chief producer of sliver until 1873 it was the most sacred metal until 1873 it was the most sacred metal of our colonge; it was the measure of all values. In 1873 it was struck down as Coser was, by the dagger of an assassin. The good standard non-the sort up a standard lounded on a crime as a standard lorthe morals of the nation.

The good large given him by he metal in the coin given him by Horr symbolized purity, virtue and

Taking up the closing argument, Mr. Harvey said that with the growth of the money power came increase of sala-

ries and corruption. It was the same in all the opulent nations. In 1873 17,000 bushels of wheat would have paid

17,000 bushels of wheat would have paid the salary of the President of the United States—\$25,000; to-day it would take 80,000 bushels of wheat to pay President Cleveland's salary of \$50,000. Mr. Harvey then proceeded to denounce the President's foreign and financial policy, and declared that the friends of silver were fighting the battle of the people the world over. On their success denounce the liberties of the of the people the world over. On their success depended the liberties of the

masses.
The answering of questions was the final act in the codtroversy.
It should be said that the attendance

at the sessions of the discussion was by card only and was limited to the ca-pacity of the hall, which was about 200. This space was generally fully occupied.

MAJOR E. W. S. MOORE ILL.

Secretary of the West Virginia Central Railroad and Well Known Throughout the Sinte—A Report of Mis Death Un-

OPECIAL Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CUMBERLAND, MD., July 29.—Major Edwin W. S. Moore, secretary and treasurer of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company, is lying very ill at his residence in this city, but at midnight is reported to be considerably improved. Dispatches sent out from here last night that he was dead were probably based on street rumors that he was very low. This alternoon there was a change for the better and there are now strong hopes for his recovery. Major Moore has been suffering for some time with a kidney trouble, but has never at any time been thought to be in a serious

Major Moore is one of the best known men in West Virginia, and the news of his iliness will be received with expressions of sincere regret throughout the state. He has been connected with the West Virginia Central railroad as its secretary from the time of its incention. secretary from the time of its inception, and is a close and trusted friend of Sensecretary from the tracted friend of Senator, Elkins and ex-Senator Davis. His
home is in Fairmont, where he was
born and reared. He was at one time
prosecuting attorney of Marion county,
having defeated A. Brooks Fleming
(since governor) for the position, and
was for three years—from 1869 to 1872
—secretary of the state sonale, and is
well known in Wheeling. Previous to
his connection with the West Virginia
Central Railroad Company he was a
government pension examiner at Washington, and has always been actively
engaged in the Republican politics of
West Virginia.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

Of the Report of an Indian Massacre-A Dispatch from Agent Teter.

WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Further denial of the reports of a massacre at Jackson's Hole, Idaho, reached the interior son's Hole, Idaho, reached the interior department to day is a dispatch from In dian Agent Teter. The dispatch is dated Rexburg, Idaho, near Market Lake, July 28, and says:

"The settlers have not been molested by the Indians, who are supposed to be oncamped about forty miles from the settlement, in a practically impregnable position."

WHITES TO BLAME

For the Indian Trouble-Unsavory People Jenious of the Reds.
PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—L. F. Pease,

a member of the Princeton geological expedition, which was a week ago reported as captured by the Bannock Indians, has arrived in the city. He says the first news of the Bannock troubles reached the party at Dubois, and caused them to change their route, and instead of going north over the Black Rock trail, which passed through Jackson's Hole, they set out for the park over an entirely new trail, thus avoiding the In-

mIn speaking of the situation, Mr.

Pense said:
"The condition of things is a good deal as Agent Teter said; at least it so appeared to us. The whites in Jackappeared to us. The whites in Jack-son's Hole and thereabouts have a most unsavory reputation, and it is spoken of as one of the toughest sections of our

country. The Indiane, no doubt, hunt big game a great deal out of season limits out no more so, if as much as the whites

who are consequently jealous of them.
"The whites are very bitter against
the Indians on principle, to boot, and it is the popular southment of the whole country that the best Indian is the dead Indian, and that a chance of picking a quarrel, such as this one, for instance, when afforded, should not be allowed

No Jury Yet-A sensational Play Re-

San Francisco., July 29 .- The principal feature of the Durant case to-day was the defendant's application for s indicial order to prevent the production of a play called "The Crime of a Century," based upon the Emanuel church murders. The prisoner alleged that the performance advertised for to-night would inflame popular feeling against

The prosecution isined with the desecuring a jury proceeds slowly. Of Few are challenged for believing in the prisoner's guilt. The major-ity are excused for their unwillingness to accept as convincing circumstantial

CLEVEGAND PUBLICIES.

Perturbed Over the Outlook for Their Trade But Will Not Strike. CLEVELAND, July 20,-The puddlers of

Cleveland are much perturbed over the outlook for their trade. The Amalgamated Association scale for this year placed their wages at \$1 per ton on a allding scale, but they have not yet heard whicther their employes have agreed to it. They have written to President Garland, of the Amelyanated Association, for information, but have not received an answer.

The rules of the association provide that if the scale is not signed within a specified time, the scale of the preceding year will be in force. The time is nearly up and the scale of 1894 is 34 per taneven. The puddlers, while anxious, declare that they will neither strike nor withdraw from the Amalgamated Asso-

HOLMES' LATEST

Story Accounting for the Death of Benjamin F. Pletzel.

ANOTHER ALLEGED CONFESSION

Of the Famous Murderer, Bigamist and Insurance Swindler.

THRILLING PLOT FOR A ROMANCE

Suggested by his Regital of How Piet zel, Supposed to be One of his Victims, Committed Suicide-Acoused Man Tells how he Blow up the Body to Make it Appear That a Murder Was Committed, So That he Could Collect Insurance Money, but He Doesn't Account for the Disappear ance of the Dozen Other Persons he is Charged With Killing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20 .- The Bulletin to-day prints the following: An entirely new statement has just been made by H. H. Holmes, the supposed murderer of the Pietzel children. In it the man of many crimes gives in detail his version of how Pietzel came by his death last September and also states his (Holmes') connection with the tragedy.

The statement was given to a close friend of Holmes' in Philadelphia, who gave it to a Bulletin representative to-

Holmes says that on the Saturday night preceding the death of Pietzei the latter came to his house on North Eleventh street, where he way staying with "Mrs. Howard." Pleizel told Holmes a heartrending story of his pe-cuniary difficulties and of the sickness

of his daughter in St. Louis.
"I must have money," he said, or words to that effect, "to send to my wife in St. Louis." in St. Louis.

Holmes remonstrated with Pietzel as

tiolmes remonstrated with Pictus as to his spendthrift habits, and spoke substantially as follows:

"Ban, you have been a good friend of mine. I'll admit I have made lots of money through you, but I cannot keep this thlog up. Where is that \$50 I gave you the other day? If you don't quit drinking, you and I will have to separate."

This conversation is said to have been carried on slong Eleventh street, the men walking north until Norris street was reached. When they arrived at the corner Pietzel exclaimed: "I am of no benefit to any one. I will soon get rid of my difficulties. Life has become a nulsance to me."

THREATENED BUICIDE.

Holmes then avers that he jokingly remarked to Pietzel: "Well, your body is as good as any other, but I would not advise you to do anything rash."

advise you to do anything rash."
Holmes accounts for making this remark by saying that he and Pietzel had under consideration the defrauding of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company, Holmes says Pietzel then became angry and again avowed that he would commit suicide.

Holmes then explains that Pietzel left him with the intention of going home. Holmes says he gave Pietzel no money that night, but promised to meet

money that night, but promised to meet him at the Callowhill atreet house the following morning.

It was about 10 o'clock the following

day (Sanday), Holmes goes on to say, that he went to visit Pietzel at the Callowhill street house. When he reached the place no one apparently was about. Holmes sat in the kitchen for almost

twenty minutes waiting for Pietzel to appear. The latter, Holmes supposed, had gone out for breakfast.

Time wore on and Ben was not to be seen. The conspirator then says that he became anxious about his friend's whereabouts and began a search of the house for Pietzel.

ouse for Pietzel. "As I arose to go upstairs," says the criminal, "I noticed a note lying on the ounter in the front parlor of the house

the most of the route parior of the nouse. It was addressed to me."

Then Holpies explains that he opened the note. It directed him to go up to the second floor and open a closet, in which he would find a large blue bottle mtaining another letter addressed to m. Homes followed the directions a found the note in the bottle as de scribed and was horrified when he read it. It was from Benjamin F. Pietzel, and advised Holmes that his (Pietzel's) dead body could be found in the house. The letter pleaded that Holmes look after Pietzel's children, and suggester that there would be no difficulty in getting the insurance money from the Fidelity company now that the dead body of Pietzel could be produced in evidence. DISPOSED OF THE HODY.

Holmes then told his friend of the appearance of the corpse, and said that he sat in the room with the body for over an hour. He was dazed and hardly knew what course to pursuo. He finally made up his inlind that since Pietzel had taken his life there would be no harm in destroying any evidence.

of suicide, so that he might be get the insurance on Pietzel's life withget the insurance on Pottests into with-out any difficulty.

Holmes has confessed that he there-upon dragged the dead body to the asc-ond floor, laid the curses on the floor, pried open the mouth of the dead man

with a pencil and poured in a quantity of explosive chemicals. of explosive chamicals.

He then, he says, placed a lighted match to the man's mouth, when the explosion, which so horribly dispured the corpse, followed. To give the more forcible impression that Pietzel came to his death by an accidental explosion, Holmes stated to his friend that he got a pipe of Pietzel's, filled it with tobacco, lighted it, then blow out the flame, after the tobacco had been partly consumed, and planed the pive beneath the dead man's body. It was tearly 4 o'clock in the avening before he left the Callow-lill street house. He put on a hat of Pietzel's, to partially conceal his blentity, and placed his own hat, which was of this trade his own hat, which was

of feit, under his coat.

The original west directly to the Broad atrect station, as he allege, and inquired at what hour the first train lot for Chicugo. Holmas ways he does not distinctly remember at what time the railroad official told bim a Chicago train would leave Philadelphia, but believes that it was between 8 and 9:30 c'clock at night. He then went to the house

where he was staying and made preparations to leave the city. He and his wife, Holmes alleges, left for Chicago that

night.

It is understood that if the prosecution concludes to indict Holmes for the murder of Pietzel in Philadelphia, they will produce a witness who, it is said, heard the conversation between Holmes and Pietzel on that evening, when the latter threatened to do away with his life. It has also been learned that the state has another witness, who was on the train on which Holmes and his "wife" traveled to Chicago.

This witness, it is understood, can tes-

tify that Holmes sat in apparent stuper on his way to the west; that he had a novel before him for over an hour, and was seemingly so much dazed that dur-ing that time he never turned a page of

the book.

Holmes' attorney to-night gave out a statement from him to the effect that the skeletons found in Chicago which were articulated by Chappell were the bones of corpses he obtained legitimate-ly, and that he murdered nobody to get them. He dealt in them purely as a matter of business for scientific pur-

A SKELETON FOUND,

Supposed to be That of One of Holmes's Victims—A Startling Theory Advanced, Cuicago, July 29.—The police secured to-day a skeleton which they believe to be that of Miss Cigrand, the Indiana girl, one of the alleged victims of H. H. Holmes. M. G. Chappell, who claimed to have articulated several skeletons for Holmes, took two detectives to the house of a West Side physician, where the complete skeleton was found. Thomas Chappell, son of M. G. Chap-pell, the old man who claims to have

been an assistant of Holmes and to

been an assistant of Holmes and to have articulated skeletone for him, says his father is insane. Young Chappell declares that the old man has been of unsound mind for several years and expresses the belief that his father knows nothing whatever of Holmes' doings.

One of the many theories that has been advanced concerning the Holmes castle and the many uses to which it was put is to the effect that Holmes was a professional "procurer." The presence of so many young girls about the premises at various times has led to the the suspicion that Holmes added this to his other nefarious orimes. In this to his other nefarious crimes. In this way the disappearance of some of the unfortunate creatures is accounted for. Another case of mysterious disap-

pearance which may yet be charged to Holmes, was reported to the polica to-day by neighbors of Dr. Russler, who disappeared in 1892. Dr. Russler for several months had offices in the Holmes building, and he and Holmes were often seen together, apparently being intimate friends. Some time in 1892, the date being a matter of doubt, the physician dropped out of sight. He had but few acquaintances, and, although the disappearance caused some talk among the neighbors little atten-tion was paid to it. The recent startling discoveries in the "castle" have recalled the aftair and it is considered probable by some that the physician may have been among Holmes' victims.

A dispatch from Anderson, Ind., eave that Miss Cigrand's mother tells about the trunk the body of the murdered girl was carried out Anderson, Ind. in. Letters have been found evidently written by Holmes on a type writer, but signed with Miss Cigrand's name. They were evidently written to throw off suspicion that she had disap-

MORE VICTIMS

Were to Fall, But Holmes Didn't Have Chance-A Detective's Announcement, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29 .- Detective Geyer, who is here searching for the house in which he thinks Holmes murdered Howard Pietzel and dispose of the body, made the star: ling aunounce ment to-day that he had discovered enough here to convince him the archimurderer had laid his plans to murder his fifth wife, Georgiana Howard, and her mother, Mrs. Yoke, of Franklin, in this city as soon as he should get rid of the Pietzel family.

RIOTING IN BROOKLYN

Charge on the Mob.

New York, July 29.-Rioting attended with bloodshed occurred to-day in the Hebrew colony on Sigel street, Brooklyn, E. D., caused by some of the striking tailors attempting to prevent nonunion men from working. The police clubbing, dispersed the an hour gathered again and attacked a shop. The first trouble was at Kaufman & Cohen. One huggled and seventy-three tailors went out early this morn-ing from the two establishments on Biegel street and when a few non-union men applied for work they were attacked. As they ran away, one or two of them bleeding, a report was spread that many persons were killed. The police many persons were killed. The police reserves of that presinct were soon on hand and charged the crowd. Some of the strikers were hurt in the sharp skirmish, but were taken away by the strikers. A number of shois were fired by the rioters, but so far as is known, no one was account by one was seriously hurt.

WILL PAY THE GUARANTEE. Directors of the Cincinnati Commercial

Gazette Stand by the Associated Press CINCINNATI, O., July 29.-Last work Richard Smith, who is a large holder of Inited Press stock and a small holder of Commercial Gazette stock, enjoined the Commercial Gazetta from paying any part of the gazrantee fund of the Associated Press, to which the paper fund subscribed. He claimed that Marshall Haistead, who was vice president of the Commercial Gazetic Company in 1803, had no authority to subscribe.

To-day the directors of the Commer cial Gazette not only voted unanimously to pay their subscription to this fund their counsel, to ask for the dissolution of the injunction. Mr. Hinckle filed his motion in court this afternoon, and ets an early dissolution of the in

The Hot Mill Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.-The striking rod mill men gave it out to-day that a general strike of their craftsmen will probably not be ordered August been threatened, have received every assurance that the mill owners will meet them at least half way. To-day the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company granted an advance.

ROYAL ASSISTANCE

Given Professor Andre for his Trip to the North Pole.

MONSTER AIR SHIP TO BE BUILT

For the Journey, Which May be Made in Forty Hours-Great Scientists Approve the Scheme-How the Balloon Will be Equipped-Dr. Wichman, the Eminent German Geographer, Says the Enterprise is no Fantastio Onc.

London, July 29 .- M. Andre, who is attending the Geographical Congress here, has secured the sanction of the Swedish scientific society to his balloon project, and has received a liberal donation to help defray expenses from King Oscar of Sweden. Sufficient funds have, in fact, been obtained, and the attempt is assured, but M. Andre naturally deis assured, but A. Anuro naturally desired the approval of so an authorita-tive body as the International Geogra-phical Congress. M. Yon, of Paris, has entered into a contract to make the machine of double silk, of which about 5,500 cuble metres will be required, the weight being 2,200 pounds. The balloon is to be capable of carrying three persons, with the necessary in-struments and ballast and four months' provisions. It will be sufficiently gas-light to hover in the air for thirty days

at a height of 250 metres.

M. Andrew calculates that 1,700 to 1,800 cylinders filled with gas under a pressure of one or two hundred atmospheres will be required for the exposition, in order to re-fill the balloon from time to time. He believes he will be able to guide the machine by a system of sails and ropes acting as a brake in case of need by dragging on the earth. The car is to be spacious enough to con-

tain a sloige, a sailing boat, several weapons, with ammunition, and a photographic camera.

Early next spring it is proposed to creat a balloon house, and after filling the balloon to start on the aerial voyage for the pole in July, with a fresh south, or nearly south, wind. The duration of the voyage must, of course, largely de pend on the strength of the wind. might possibly last only five or six hours, but M. Andre expects that it will take at least over forty. Thirty days, he believes, will suffice for cruising about the central polar basin in all directions and taking a complete survey

of it.

The return journey is to be made towards the inhabited parts of North America or Northorn-Siberia.

Dr. H. Wichmann, of Goths, one of the most eminent German geographers, in commenting on the project says:

"The execution of the enterprise, may, of course, be materially influenced by many unforcem continguences: the

by many unforseen contingencies; the project is by no means a fantastic one, but has been naturally and cautiously worked out in the light of science. This is best proved by the fact that Dr. Bikholm, the eminent meteorologist, who was in charge of the Swedish observatory in Spitzbergen in 1882 and 1883, has announced that he will take part in the expedition."

A REAL BATTLE

Reported to be in Progress in Cuba-Six Thousand Insurgents Attack the Town

Jiguant. HAVANA, July 29 .- It is asserted here this afternoon that Antonio Maceo, at the head of six thousand insurgents, is attacking the town of Jiguani, near Bayamo, in she province of Santiago de Cuba. General Lachambra, with two thousand troops, has gone to the relief of Jiguani. No further details are obtainable at present.

PLENTY OF FIGHTING

in Cuba-Stories of Insurgent Defeats From Havana

HAVANA, July 20,-The guerilla fore of the Songo district and a detachment of men from a Cuba regiment, numbering 100 soldiers, have dispersed the insurgents near Songo, province of Santiago de Cuba, the enemy leaving two

killed on the field.

Licutement Colonel Talavers, in sommand at Baracon, hearing that the insurgents had burned the village of Sabana, not far from Baracca, in order to force the garrison to surrender, left Baracca recently in a steamer, having on board 300 soldiers, and landed at Mata Bay, under the protection of the guns of the cruiser Alsedo, which shelled the woods and other spots like-ly to shelter the insurgents. The tropps then started for Sabana and met and dispersed the insurgents, who left eight man killed upon the field. On the side of the troops only four men were wounded.

The garrison of Sabana made a heroic

defense and was many hours without water. Lieutenant Colonel Talavers, fearing that Baracoa might be attacked, re-embarked his troops after has previously destroyed the fort at

Antonio Maceo, with 3,000 insurgents, Antonio Masco, with a 300 insurgans, recently attacked the fort at Bayare. The garrison, consisting of forty men, made a gallant resistance until they had fired their last cartridge, after which the soldiers broke their weapons into pieces so that they should not fall into the hands of the insurgants fit for use.

A BIO HEWARD

Offered for the Detection of the Murderet of Mrs. Multon.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 29 .- Edward, Michael and Patrick Mullen have offered \$300 reward for the capture of the murderer of their mother, Mrs. Mary Mullen, who was killed on the night of July 19. This, with the city's \$300, makes \$600 un for reward.

Steamship Arrivals, Liverpool-Labrador, Montreal Louison-Rosarian, Montreal, New York-Saile, Breines; Runie, Liverpool; riesland, Auswerp.

Weather Porceast for To-day.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

es turnished by C. Schwerr, draggist corner Market and Pourteenth streets.